SERMONS ON THE STRIKE

Pastors Pray for Peace and Quiet Again.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S SERMON

Strong Discussion of "The Obligation of All Men to Respect Civil Authority and to Obey Civil

Several pastors had something to say guiday about the present troubled condition of Richmond and Henrice county. A number of them prayed that peace and quiet might come to the city again. One pastor preached on the subject, "Thy Kingdom Come," and concluded by remarking that the kingdom of heaven was far away from Richmond just at present, and that the condition of the city at this time showed the need of work for the kingdom.

DR. HAWTHORNE'S SERMON.

At the Grove Avenue Baptist Church a large congregation heard the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne preach on "The Obligation of All Men to Respect Civil Authority and to Obey Civil Law," His text was I Peter, 213: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." He said:

To unspiritual, unregenerate men, one

Lord's sake." He said:

To unspiritual, unregenerate men, one of the most offensive features of the gospel is the law which requires us to "submit to every ordinance of man." In this commandment God seems to identify himself with all human government, even to the extent of supporting what is despotic and wrong. If the State of Virginia should require me to relat my house red, or to woar a string.

what is despotic and wrong. If the State of Virginia should require me to paint my house red, or to wear a striped coat, or to subsist solely upon a vegetable diet, would Christian obligation require me to obey the ordinance? After a careful study of the question I am prepared to say that it would. If the civil authorities of Richmond should require me to keep the front door of my residence open every night, would it be my Christian duty to submit to the order? Verily it would. "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man."

In teaching us to obey all civil legislation and authority, God does not mean that all civil legislation and all exercise of civil authority is wise and just. Nor does he mean to forbid us to make every reasonable and viriuous effort to abolish what is wrong in civil government. Christianity recognizes the fallibility of all human authority. Its divine author knew that, to the end of the world, there would be mistakes and corruptions in civil governments. Fidelity to him, as well as justice to ourselves and to society, requires us to protest against wrong and to do our cuntry is government.

MONUMENTS OF INFAMY.

Every day I see about me institutions

MONUMENTS OF INFAMY.

our country's government.

MONUMENTS OF INFAMY.

Every day I see about me institutions which, if judged by the ethics of Christianity, are worthy only of the torch and dynamite. They are monuments of infamy; they are gathering places of bums, loafers, dead-beats, toughs and pick-peckets; they are training schools for criminals; they are miniature helis. But as these institutions have the sanction of civil law, Christianity forbids me to lay violent hands upon them, or to disturb them in the prosecution of their nefarious business.

While this proposition is incontrovertible, it is equally clear that divine law requires me to use all moral means at my command to secure the abolition of such legalized infamy. There are many bar-rooms in the city of Richmond. They are the worst enemies to the purity, peace and order of Richmond society; they are incubators of lawlessness and mob violence; they are breeders of every vice and crime. But under the laws of the State they have the right to exist, and Christianity binds me to respect that right. To intimidate the keeper of one of these dens by threatening injury to his person or property would be both unpatriotic and un-Christian. The civil laws which permit the existence of these institutions are unrighteous, unwise and hurtful to every interest of society and Christianity , requires me to condemn them and to advocate their removal from our statute books. Not to do this would be insubordination to Christ and God's moral government.

resort to it are criminally and disgrace-fully disobedient both to human and divine authority.

The State of Virginia grants chartors to manufacturing, commercial and other institutions. It guarantees to those who invest their money in these institutions the right to control their own property and to regulate their own business without any interference from outside parties. If I and a half dozen other men in this congregation establish a since factory under a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia, we have the right to say whether we will have fifty employes or five hundred; we hace the right to say whether we will employ white men or black men; we have the right to say whether we will have in our service men who drink liquor or only men who are total abstainers. Knowing better than



outsiders what our profits will be, and what we can afford to pay, it is our right and ours only to determine whether we will fix the wages of operatives at two dollars per day or three dollars per day.

CAN LEAVE IF THEY WANT TO.

If at any time the operatives become dissatisfied with their wages or with discipline, it is their undisputed right to cease their work and leave the institution. Under the laws of the State the owners and managers of that factory have the right to employ other men to take the places of those who have left them. Any interference with the exercise of this right is illegal, unjust, immoral, unChristian and unparticule and revolutionary. It is nothing short of knavery or insanity for any man to contend that the State is not solemnly bound to protect that institution in the control of its own property and in the regulation of its own property and in the regulation of its own property and in the regulation of its own business.

The State, in its organic law, guarantees to every citizen and subject the right to pursue his own chosen vocation, if it be a legitimate one, and to enjoy the fruits of it.

fruits of it.

If a carpenter is offered employment in the building of a house it is his natural and his civil right to accept it. It is his right to do the work which he is offered and receive the wages tendered. The State is under a solemn compact with that man to defend him against any interference in the exercise of this right. It it fails to give him such proright. If it fails to give him such pro-tection, it is derolled in duty, unfaithful to its subjects and false to the terms of its own Constitution.

You employ a clerk at a salary of fifty

They are the worst enemies to the purity, peace and order of Richmond society; they are incubators of lawlessness and mob violence; they are breeders of every vice and crime. But under the laws of the State they have the right to exist, and Christianity hinds me to respect that right. To intimidate the keeper of one of these dens by threatening injury to his person or property would be both unpatriotic and un-Christian. The civil laws which permit the existence of these institutions are unrighteous, unwise and hurful to every interest of society and Christianity, requires me to condemn them and to advocate their removal from our statute books. Not to do this would be insubordination to Christ and Goods moral government.

The Constitution of Virginia guarantees to every one of its subjects the right of trial by jury. It confers upon the officers of the State alone the authority to punish men for the commission of crime. When men in any community where civil government is established a commensurate with their services, it is the money in these institutions. It guarantees to those who invest their money in these institutions, it guarantees to those who invest their money in these institutions with regulate their own property and to regulate their own business without any interference from outside parties. If I and a half dozen other men in this congregation establish a shee factory under a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia, we have the right to constitutional therefore and prosperity of society under a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia, we have the right to exist.

The the control their own property and to regulate their dollars a month. Soon afterwards he becomes dissatisfied and asks that his

the peace, order and prosperity of go-clety.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSCIENCE.

That there are thousands of business corporations in this country that are cor-rupt and despotic. I do not doubt; that they are paying their employes much less than they could pay and ought to pay is equally certain. I have not hesitated to tell some of them of their cruel and re-morseless injustice. But what is the rem-

?heumatism

Is Not a Skin Disease.

edyf It is, first, an appeal to government. If there is any legislation upon our statute books that will bring rollef, let the injured and oppressed go into the courts of the country and seek the enforcement of that legislation. If existing laws furnish no relief, then let an appeal be made to the public conscience, Generate a sentiment that will express itself at the ballot box, and thus secure the passage of laws that will prevent selfish and corrupt corporations from inflicting injustice and wrong upon their employes. These methods of redress are compatible with law, public order, peace, moral government and reliogin. Recently at the request of the street car motormen of this city, I went before a committee of our State Legislature and urged the passage of a law for the better protection of the comfort and health and lives of the employes of the street railway. Believing that they had a just complaint, with all the earnestness of my nature I supported their pretition, and would do it again. That was the legal method; that was the rational and virtuous method. For a period of forty-five years I have been appealing to the public qonscience in the interest of overworked and poorly paid sons of toll. I am not ashamed of the record which I have made in supporting their cause. But all that I have said and done has been within the limits of the law and in a spirit of subordination to civil authority, moral government and Christian precept.

moral government and Christian precept. * * 0.

Every day civil government is becoming more regardful of the rights of laboring men. Every day public sentiment is demanding improved legislation for the butterment of the condition of the laboring man. But these results have been secured, not by political demagogues who play upon human ignorance and credulity to put themselves in office, not by combinations of laboring men who have coveranted with each other to override civil authority, not by soliciting the diabolic interference of bums, thugs and toughs, not by mob violence, not by flinging stones and brick-bats and dynamite, but by calm, intelligent, persistent and dignified appeals to government and to enlightened public opinion.

QUESTION IN RICHMOND.

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The supreme question in Richmond today is, Shall we obey the law, and shall
civil government be upheld in the enforcement of law for the protection of
life, liberty and property? I believe it
to be my particule and religious duty to
obey the law. I believe it to be my duty
to teach the people that those who resent
to mob violence, in any emergency, are
as truly enemies to their country as soldiers who flaunt a mutinous flag in the
face of their commander or incendiaries
who set fire to their nation's capitol.

The resent Peter tells us that it is

diers who flaunt a mutinous flag in the face of their commander or incendiaries who set are to their nation's capitol.

The apostie Peter tells us that it is "the will of God" that we obey the ordinances of civil government. It is a religious as well as a civil duty. Disobedience to civil government is insubordination to God.

From the "ery beginning of his ministry the fealty of Jesus to the civil power was questioned and discredited. His enemies were zealous in trying to make it appear that he was unfriendly to Caesar. But when they put to him the question, "Is it lawful to pay tribute to Caesar?" he repled, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

It was a favorite charge against the early Christians that they were plotting the dethronement of Caesar. Their pagan enemies declared that all Christian meetings for worship were intended to promote disloyalty to the empire. But these false accusations were persistently denied. In the writings of the apostles there are many passages urging Christians to respect and "obey the powers that he." So consistent was the conduct of the early churches in this respect that Pilny, In his letter to the Emperor Tragan, admitted that he found no cause of blame in them except "a preverse and extray, agant superstition."

OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY.

OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY.

In concluding this discourse, let me emphasize the lofty and holy motive to obedience to rightful authority set before us by the apostle Peter. "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." What is it that a true man will not do and suffer for his friend? See Pythias mounting the scaffold and rejoicing in the privilege of dying for Damon. What is it that a true patriot will not do for his country. See Marcus Curtius mount his war horse, and, with the hope of closing the chasm in the Roman Forum, ride headlong into the yawning abyss. What is it that the true mother will not do for her child? What is it that the duifful child will not do for mother?

Christian men and women, if for the sake of friend or country or parent we would struggle, sacrifice and suffer, what should be our feeling to-day, when we hear the voice of Him who loves us best and gave himself to redeem us from sin and death and hell, saying, "For my sake, to bey your country's laws." Would that the response of every

Christian in Richmond in the midst of the confusion and disorder and distress about us were this:

To every service I can pay,
And call it my supreme delight
To hear thy dictates and obey." Sunday-School Closes

Sunday-school of Grace Episcopal h closed Sunday morning with in-ling exercises, held in the Sunday-room. teresting exercises, held in the Sundayschool room.

Among the features of interest on the
programme was the annual distribution
of prizes. This feature with the children
usually absorbs all others. The prizes,
gold crosses for the first and hand-one
books for the second, were presented by
the secretary, C. Y. Bargamin. There
were six children who made the remarkable record of 100, and three who ranked
from 90½ to 90. The six first prizes were
earned by Martha Harvie Chaffin, Munie
Bowles Frischkorn, Virginius Nelson
Vaughan and Blair Baptiste; the three
second prizes by Charles Taylor Adams,
Janie Francis Baptiste and Louise Bernard Frischkorn.

Judge Clopton Qualifies Judge W. I. Clopton, of Manchester resterday qualified in the Chancery Court as administrator of the estate of Char-otte S. D. Clopton. The estate is val-ied at \$1,300.

Mr. C. E. Barnett of the Richmond Letter Carriers' Association has been shosen to represent the local branch at the annual convention to be held in Syra-cuse, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 1st.

Gathering Taxes.

Captain F. W. Cunningham, city collector, is busy with a large force of clerks receiving city taxes for the year. Streams of tax payers were in and out of the collector's office all day yesterday.

Richmonders in New York. NEW YORK, June 29.—Herald Square, E. Waddey, A. M. Smith, T. Richmond, F. A. Houston and wife; Astor, W. D. Saun-ders.

MUST MOVE ALONG AND NOT SAY SCAB

Those Who Disregarded this Fined in the Police Court.

'Sauire Graves is contributing much toward paying the expenses of the strike to the city and is helping in a large way to put down disorder.

There was a large bunch of disorderly people before him yesterday, some arrested by the police and some by the soldiers. In either instance it was a case of 35 or 310 and the culprit was lucky to got off with a jail sentence. There were probably twenty-five cases of this character and in nearly every one the accused was found guilty.

"I can't understand this," said 'Squire Graves. 'Here I sit day by day, and warn people about this lawlessness, and the papers print it, and yet the docket is full every day of the same kind of charges. I am going to keep on fining you people, and I'm going to increase the fine, for the disorder has got to be broken up."

Then the line of law-breakers filed

charges. I am going to keep on liming you people, and I'm going to heep on liming you people, and I'm going to increase the fine. For the disorder has got to be broken up."

Then the line of law-breakers filed up and paid their fines.

In the case of Irvin Irwin, a Manchester man, who was arrested for shoutinb "scab" on the street the most obstreerous witness of the day appeared. Irwin was charged with running when the officer called to him to hait. He said he didn't run, and his two witnesses, Messrs, McCuo and Nunnaily, swore that he didn't run, but they did. Mr. Nunnaily was quite indignant, and so was Mr. McCuo. The latter asked the witnesses for the prosecution a lot of leading questions, and tried to prove that they did know what they were talking about. Then counsel for the Passenger and Power Commany got in the game, and the result was that Mr. Irwin was fined \$10, and Mr. Nunnaily had to apologize to the court for using a few hasty words.

Willam Love and John Cantwell were charged with using abusive language in Rubinstein's store, at Twenty-ninth and P Streets. Cantwell went into the store and asked for a cigar.

They are fifty cents a plece," said Rubenstein was in earnest in charging him \$1.50 for cigars, he uttered a few curessions of disgust such as "Gee!" "Gosh!" "Jingo!" "Hang it!" and other ontithets.

Several witnesses sais the expressions Several witnesses sais the expressions.

"Gosh!" "Jingo!" "Hang it!" and other onithers.
Several witnesses spia "he expressions were stronger than that and the accused was fined \$5, while Love was let off. They were told to keep away from Rubinsteln's, as it was evident he did not want their trade.

There was in addition to the cases of disorder a number of old time drunks, and some disorderlies outside of strike lines.

and some disorderlies outside of strike lines.

James Washington was charged with beating his wife and Mary Hatchett was summonder as a witness. It was agreed that the payment of costs would be satisfactory to all concerned.

"Washington and his hatchet," remarked the Soulre, as the case was passed up. John Nichols was charged with attempting to shoot his wife and his son. He was drunk and went home with whiskey and blood in his eyes.

"I don't know a thing about it," said Nichols. "The last thing I remember Saturday is when that bar closed up at 6 o'clock. If you let me go, I'll get out of the whole State. Alv wife's going to get a divorce from me, anyway, and I won't bother her any more. Let me go away, "I't!" he some time before you go away.

won't bother her any mote. Let me go away,
"It'll be some time before you go away,
I'm afraid," said the 'Squire, as he fined
Nichols \$50 and gave him three months.
Lilv May, colored, was sent to the
grand jury for hitting Molly Washington with a bottle. She said she didn't
do it, but that Molly hit her in the
neck.



BAKING POWDER

The best leavening agent, whether cakes, pies, waffles, muffins, dumplins, or biscuit are to be raised. Once tried. always in the pantry.

MANUFACTURED E THE SOUTHERN M'F'G.CO.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager,

Go-Carts.

Gas and

Refrigerators,

Oil-Stoves.

For a Little Money you can furnish a very pleasant, comfortable home. Our pay-easy plan will suit you. No extra charge for credit.



fortable, est stock and the lowest prices.

Couches That Are Com-

\$7.50 to \$45.

Chamber Suits

Odd Dressers, Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany.



From \$5.00 Up.

Chairs

Handsome Designs in

Parlor Suits.

A saving of 10 to 20 per cent. on

your suit if you buy here.

Fourth and Broad Streets.

ONLY TWO HOURS AND TWENTY

Fourth and Broad Streets

Hichmond to Norfolk via Norfolk & Western Railway.

Western Railway.

The "Norfolk Limited," leaving Richmond 9 A. M. daily, and the "Ocean Shore Limited," leaving at 3 P. M., over the Norfolk and Western Railway, both make the excentionally quick time of two house and twenty minutes between Richmond and Norfolk, without change of cars. New wide-vestibule coaches, with high-back seats and other modern improvements. The "Ocean Shore Limited" is the only afternoon train from Richmond connecting at Norfolk with steamers for Boston and Providence; also connect with steamers for New York, Baltimore and Washington.

FINEST COASTWISE TRIPS IN THE

Richmond to Boston and return, \$23.00 to Providence and return, \$21.00, including meals and room, via Merchants' and Ing medis and room, via Asternation and Miners' Transportation Company, from Norfolk. Daily line to New England. Tickets on sale at Chesapeake and Ohlo and Norfolk and Western Rallways' offices, No. 810 East Main Street.

R. W. WRIGHT,

Agent, Norfolk.

JULY 4TH AT THE SEASHORE. SPECIAL EXCURSION VIA NORFOLK & WESTERN R'Y

NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH NORFOLK AND VIRGINIA BEACH
A special train of vestibule coaches will
leave Byrd-Street Station July 4th, going
through to Norfolk and Virginia Beach
without change of ears in either direction,
on the following fast schedule: Leave
Richmond at 8:30 A. M., Petersburg at
0:05 A. M., arrive Norfolk at 11 A. M.,
Virginia Beach at 11:45 A. M. Returning
leave Virginia Beach at 7 P. M., Norfolk
at 7:40 P. M., arrive Richmond at 10:15 P.
M. Fare to Norfolk and return, 31; Virginia Beach and return, 31; Virginia Beach and return, 31; Virginia Beach and return, 31:25. For tick
ets and further information, apply at
company's office, No. 838 East Main Street
or at ticket office, Byrd-Street Station,
JNO. B. WAGNER, C. H. BOSLBY,
City Pass. Agent. Dist. Pass. Ag't.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE,

Saratoga, N. Y .- Reduced Rates R., F. &

One fare for round trip; tickets on sale July 5th and 5th, good returning until July 20th, inclusive.

The Richmond Shriners will leave in a body via R. F. & P. R. R. 8:05 P. M. Monday, July 5th, arriving Saratoga 4:29 P. M. next day. Through sleepers to New York and parior cars New York to Saratoga.

W. P. TAYLOR,

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager,

THE OFFICIAL ROUTE TO AT-LANTA B. Y. P. U., JULY 9-12, 1903. LANTA B.Y. P. U., JULY 9-12, 1903.

The Southern Railway is circulating a very attractive and comprehensive leaflet, covering the above trip. A copy may
be had at the Southern Railway Passenger Office, No. 220 East Main Street, and
will be mailed any applicant.

ONE FARE plus 25 cents is authorized
for the ROUND TRIP. Tickets on sale
July 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th; limited to return July 16th, with privilege of extension until August 16th by payment of 50
cents. cents.
TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY between
Richmond and Atlanta with Pullmans and
Dining Cars. Shortest and quickest route,

WEEK-END RATES

Via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Beginning with June 6, 1903, and continuing until September 12, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell on Saturday and Sunday of each week special tickets from Richmond to Dinwiddle, Va., La Crosse, Va., and Intermediate stations at one fure for the round trip, limited returning Monday following date of sale.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION On Norfolk & Western Railway.

On July 2d, 3d and 4th, excursion tickets will be sold between all stations at greatly reduced rates, limited until July 8th, Following special rates will apply from Richmond: To Norfolk and return, \$3.50; Virginia Beach and return, \$3.75; Lynchburg and return, \$3.

SPECIAL WEEK-END EXCURSIONS

To New Jersey Seashore Resorts—R., F. and P. Rallroad.

Commencing June 26th, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Fotomae will sell on Friday and Saturday Season Week until Sentemberts to Atlantic Sty. Cape May Cape City and Sea Isle City. Cape May Cape of Season City and Sea Isle City. Cape May Cape of Season City and Sea Isle City. Note that the Cape of Season City and Sea Isle City. Note that the Cape of Season City and Sea Isle City. Note that the Cape of Season City and S

clusive.

Apply to ticket agents, Byrd Street,
Film or Main Street Stations, or Richmond Transfer Company, 319 East Main
Street, Jefferson Hotel and Murphy's Hotel.

PRICE, ORDER TO-DAY BY PHONE OR LETTER.

& COMPANY.

75c. Half-Soling Men's Shoes Ladies', 60c,

Every pair Welt Shoe restitched on our Electric Stitcher; no big ugly sew-ing around the sole like a cobbler sews by hand; no nails, no pegs; the only up-to-date plant for repairing shees in a South

DREW'S ELECTRIC POWER SHOE FACTORY, 716 East Main Street. one 2007, will send anywhere and

This advertisement good for 10c.

We Have a Good Stock of Clay, Black, Mixed and Other **Field Peas**

For Agricultural Purposes. For Sale At Low Prices.
WALLERSTEIN PRODUCE CO., 19 and 21 S. 13th St.

ypewriters- All Kinds

VERY LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY TO POINTS NAMED BELOW: PEABODY COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOLS, NASHVILLE, TENN., JUNE 1ST-JULY 20TH, 1903.

JUNE 1ST-JULY 20TH, 1903.
On account of above occasion, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will seil round trip tickets from all points on its line to Nashville, Tenn., at one fare, plus 25 cents. Tickets on sale May 31st, June 1st, 2d, 19th, 20th, 21st, July 3d, 4th and 5th, limited fifteen days from date of sale. Fare from Richmond and Petersburg, 517.75.
NATIONAL CONVENTION, B. Y. P. U.

Imited fifteen days from date of sale. Fare from Richmond and Petersburg, \$17.75.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, B. Y. P. U., ATLANTA, GA., JULY 9TH-12TH, 1903.
On account of above occasion the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line at one fare, plus 25 cents. Tickets on sale July 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th; return limit July 15th, Fare from Richmond and Petersburg, \$15.76.

SUMMER SCHOOL, ATHENS, GA., JULY 15T-AUGUST 9TH, 1903.
For the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line at rate of one fare, plus 25 cents. Tickets on sale June 26th, 20th, 30th, July 1st, 2d, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th; limited fiffeen days from date of sale.

SUMMER SCHOOL, TUSKEGEE, ALA., JUNE 26TH-AUGUST 7TH, 1903.
On account of above occasion the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round trip tickets from all points on its line at rate of one fare, plus 25 cents. Tickets on sale June 23d, 24th and 25th; final limit August 19th, 1903. Rate from Richmond and Petersburg, \$20.25.
For further information relative to, schedule and sleeping car reservations apply to any agent of the Seaboard, or to Richmond Transfer Company; Ticket Agent, Murphy's or Jefferson Hotels; Main Street Station, or to W. J. MAY, District Pasenger Agent, No. \$20 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.|

'Phone 405.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BEACH PARK On July 4th the Southern Railway will run its usual popular excursion to Beach Park, West Point. Special train will leave Richmond from Fourteenth Street Station at 9:30 A. M., returning leave West Point 7:30 P. M., 50 cents round trip.

It's a fine place to snaud the Fourth.

HAN GRO-



Give the Bride Pottery. We have some very handsor pieces of Art Pottery wh.

would make desirable presents! The varying and colors blend with m taste and harmony. You have often seen Pc sell for higher prices than

that was nothing like so be ful or as well made. C. LUMSDEN & SO 731 Main Street.





relay all grades of Carpets and Don't throw away your old Carp-send them to us and have hardes, durable Rugs and Druggets mads them. Rag Carpets and Silk C woven out of old rags and silk sore

Mrs. A. J. PY

RICHMOND ST. IDVE ING AND CAR No. 315 'Phone No.

